process is described by MOLISCH in a little pamphlet, entitled *Das Warmbad.*[7] The treatment consists merely in immersing the shoots of potted plants (by inversion) in water of 30–35° C. for 9–12 hours and then keeping them in a warm (25°), moist, dark chamber until the leaves begin to appear, when further development proceeds under ordinary greenhouse conditions. Lilacs and spiraeas treated to the warm bath about mid-November flowered before Christmas, and azaleas early in January; while untreated plants, under the same conditions, had at this time hardly started their buds. The exact duration and temperature of the bath for securing the best results vary with different species and races. The process is already in use and is likely to be extensively practiced.—C. R. B.

The flora of Korea.—The first part of this work[8] includes the families Ranunculaceae to Dipsaceae, and their sequence is essentially that of BENTHAM and HOOKER in the *Genera plantarum.* Concise dichotomous keys to the genera introduce each family containing more than one genus, and similar keys at the beginning of each genus precede the enumeration of species. Under the species a very full bibliography is given, as well as the citation of exsiccatae and the general distribution. The Japanese name is also given in many cases. Several new species and varieties are published, and the text is augmented by fifteen full-page clean-cut illustrations. An index to genera mentioned in the flora concludes the part.—J. M. GREENMAN.

North American Flora.—Volume XVII, Part I, of this work[9] contains the following groups: Typhaceae by P. WILSON; Sparganiaceae, Elodeaceae, and Hydrocharitaceae by P. A. RYDBERG; Zannichelliaceae, Zosteraceae, Cymodoraceae, Naiadaceae, and Lilaeaceae by N. TAYLOR; Scheuchzeriaceae by N. L. BRITTON; Alismaceae by J. K. SMALL; Butomaceae, Poaceae (pars) by G. V. NASH. New species are described in the following genera: Sparganium (2), Echinodorus (1), and Trachypogon (2). One new genus (*Machaerocarpus*) of the Alismaceae is proposed, being based on *Damasonium californicum* Torr.—J. M. GREENMAN.

Diseases of trees.—A bulletin, embodying the results of a number of years' investigation of some of the more important diseases of deciduous trees by VON SCHRENK and SPAULDING, has been issued by the national Bureau of Plant Industry.[10] The bulletin contains a large amount of information (there is unfortunately little available) on diseases due to environment, to wound fungi (far

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[7] MOLISCH, H., Das Warmbad als Mittel zum Treiben der Pflanzen. 8vo. pp. 38. *figs. 12.* Jena: Gustav Fischer. 1909. *M* 1.20.

[8] NAKAI, T., Flora Koreana. Pars Prima. Jour. Sci. Coll. **26**: 1–304. *pls. 1–15.* 1909.

[9] North American Flora, Vol. XVII, Part I, pp. 1–98. New York Botanical Garden, 1909.

[10] SCHRENK, H. VON, AND SPAULDING, P., Diseases of deciduous forest trees. Bur. Pl. Ind. U. S. Dept. Agric. Bull. 149. pp. 85. *pls. 10. figs. 11.* 1909.